





To-day's  
Advertisements.HARMSTON'S  
CIRCUS.  
CLOSED TO-DAY.

TO-DAY,  
(SATURDAY), FEBRUARY 2ND,  
Having been set apart for the MEMORIAL  
SERVICES for her late MAJESTY THE  
QUEEN, there will be NO Performances until  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH.

ROBERT LOYD, Manager.  
Hongkong, and February, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN,  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND  
AMERICAN PORTS).

## THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL"  
Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., carrying Her  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at  
Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer  
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;  
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed  
via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. M. MARSHALL,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Wharfedale, 2nd February, 1901.

## Intimations.

## EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,  
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,  
may be consulted for SPECTACLES  
at 10, Queen's Road Central,  
(B. HOUGHTON & Co.)  
(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).  
Business hours:—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A GREAT proportion of cataracts and  
diseases affecting those advancing in life  
occur to those having some deficiency in the  
construction of the eyes—the many years of  
"Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of disease.  
Glasses specially adapted in youth to those  
requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of  
dizziness when reading—the eyes, the letters  
running together; any of these symptoms indicate  
a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring  
glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES  
only after testing the sight.  
ADVICE FREE. [1495B]

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## PORTS.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,  
Red Capsule.....\$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, sup-  
erior quality, Black  
Seal Capsule.....16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE  
extra superior, Violet  
Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40

Port after removal should be rested  
for a month before use. Wine re-  
quired for drinking at once should be  
ordered to be decanted at the Dis-  
pensary before being sent out.  
These Wines are too favourably  
known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-  
ties will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and  
Spirits to be genuine when bought  
direct from us in the Colony or from  
our authorized Agents at the Coast  
Ports.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Sub-  
scriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Editor,"  
and not to individual members of the staff.  
Communications intended for publication must be accom-  
panied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily  
for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always  
be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting  
public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the  
Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for  
opinions or statements published.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To-day is a day of mourning for the world  
over, for the remains of our late Queen,  
Victoria the Great and Good, have been laid  
in their last resting place with all the tender  
respect that it was possible for a loving  
people to pay. Never before in its history  
of sixty years has Hongkong worn such a  
sad and solemn aspect of mourning as it does  
to-day. Every place of business, every shop  
and hotel has closed its doors and even the  
ubiquitous Chinaman is strangely absent  
from his usual haunts, which have a very  
deserted aspect. Even Nature herself ap-  
pears to have joined in the general grief, and  
the day is cold and cheerless with never a  
ray of sunshine to pierce the grey clouds.

And if in this far away corner of the Em-  
pire the day wears these signs of mourning,  
what must it be like in London where the  
sad and solemn ceremony is being carried  
out with all the mournful pomp which can  
possibly be attained in the capital of a mighty  
Empire, suddenly cast into the deepest gloom  
by the death of its Queen and Empress, a  
Queen who for simple womanly greatness  
and goodness has never in the history of the  
world been equalled, and who can never be  
replaced. A Queen, indeed, whose memory  
must for ever endure as the brightest and  
purest star in Britain's glorious history?  
figurehead shining from out the darkest hour  
that may ever overtake us as a nation, and  
teaching all a lesson, the following of  
which cannot fail to make us one and all,  
morally and physically better men and  
women.

But nothing that we can say will ad-  
equately express the love and reverence  
everywhere felt and expressed for our late  
Queen throughout the Empire. And ad-  
miration and respect was not confined to  
her own people, as the many touching trib-  
utes from foreigners of every nationality  
to-day laid at the foot of her statue will  
testify. Our Portuguese neighbours have  
shown the sincerity of their mourning on more  
than one occasion of late and one of them  
has sent us the following:—

## IN MEMORIAM.

Upon Her Empire never set the sun,  
And not in death she yields a sweeter way.  
The glorious record reign half passed away,  
But not the gentler way of love she won:  
A love that tells of duty nobly done,  
And loving deeds worth all the flowers of  
May.

A way that palls the world with gloom to-day,  
With grief that Britons, aliens, feel as one.  
So perfect was her life, and such its rhyme,  
That born in spring, she died mid'nt wint'ry  
gloom;  
Nay, with our sorrow nature too would ebb,  
That decked her joyous birth with vernal  
bloom.

And when the spring returns, her memory  
dear  
Shall cheer, sweeter, flourish year by year.  
C. A. MONTALTO DE JESUS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SOUTH  
AFRICA.DE WET ENGAGED BY GENERAL  
KNOX.

LONDON, January 31st.

General Lord Kitchener wires that De  
Wet, again attempting to invade Cape Colony,  
was engaged by General Charles Knox, 40  
miles to the North of Thaba N'Chu. No  
details of the engagement have come to  
hand. The Daily Mail says it is stated in  
Capetown that De Wet with a considerable  
force entered Cape Colony.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE  
QUEEN.

3,075 troops including blue-jackets and all  
branches of the service, 225 Colonials and  
20 of the Indian Army will take part in the  
funeral procession through London, and  
32,385 troops will line the route of the  
procession—stretching from Victoria to  
Paddington railway stations.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A MURK, to take charge of children on the  
voyage home, is advertised for Penang.

The dredger Canton River still remains half  
submerged in the water of the harbour between  
the Hongkong Club and where H.M.S. Undaunted  
is moored, and only about 50 yards from the  
Praya Wall. The turning operations have at  
last been successful and all that is now wanted  
is the raising above water. The part visible,  
which consists of some of the buckets and gear,  
presents a very dilapidated and rusty ap-  
pearance and the cost of the repairs and alterations,  
together with the money expended on raising and  
turning operations, must sum up to an amount  
that would almost buy a brand new dredger.  
Many of the plates have been torn off from the  
portion of the hull underneath the water by the  
fastenings used to turn her, and several holes  
have been made in various parts. It is ex-  
pected that within a week she will be properly  
refitted.

A NASTY case of robbery has just come to  
light. Mr. Mee Cheung, photographer, Ice  
House Street, early on Thursday morning was  
robbed of a sum of \$260. It has been his prac-  
tice for some time to provide a countryman of  
his, when out of work, with food and lodging, and  
generally to give him the run of his house. On  
Wednesday, Mee Cheung collected an account  
of \$60 from the Pollard Lilliputian Company,  
which he carried home and locked away. The  
"friend," who was then staying with him, made  
himself aware of this fact, and, early next  
morning, when his host had retired to bed, he  
crept down to the shop and broke open a drawer  
in which he knew Mee Cheung kept his money.  
From this drawer he took a box, and made his  
way quietly to the roof of the house and forced  
it open. The thief must have been rather dis-  
appointed with the amount of his booty, for  
the box did not contain the \$60 as he  
expected, as Mee Cheung for additional  
security had luckily placed elsewhere. The  
box broken open by the thief, however,  
contained the sum of \$260, with which he  
effected his escape. Mee Cheung awoke about  
half-past six, and a visit to the shop and the  
discovery of the forced drawer, revealed the  
state of things immediately. Mee Cheung at  
once reported the matter to the police, to whom  
he supplied a photograph of the thief. It is  
feared, however, that he has made his way into  
Chinese territory, where he is almost beyond  
hope of capture.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

HONGKONG, February 1st.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, in  
their weekly share report state:—Business has  
been fairly large during the week under  
review and we have to record a further  
big rise in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks.  
The Hongkong Ice Company, Limited,  
has given notice of its Twentieth Ordinary  
Annual Meeting to be held on the 11th Febru-  
ary. The transfer books close from to-  
day to the 11th instant, inclusive. The  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-  
tion has advertised its Ordinary Half-  
Yearly Meeting for the 10th February. The  
transfer books will be closed from to-morrow  
to the 10th instant, both days inclusive.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Com-  
pany, Limited, has notified that its Ordinary  
Yearly Meeting will take place on the 25th  
February. The transfer books will be closed  
from the 14th to 28th instant, inclusive. The  
Universal Trading Company, Limited, has made  
a call of \$15 per share, payable on the 31st March.  
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks pre-  
miums have been unchanged. Hongkong  
National Bank is still quoted at \$27. Marine  
Insurance.—Unions continue in re-  
quest at \$245. China Traders have sold at  
\$55. Vanguishes have been placed and  
are wanted at \$115. Canteens have again  
changed hands at \$150. Fire Insurance.—  
Hongkong Fire is offering at \$315. China  
Fires have been bought at \$81 and \$82 and  
have further buyers at the latter figure. Ship-  
ping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-  
boats are steady with sales and buyers at \$35.  
Indo Chinas have steadily advanced and have  
been booked at \$108 to \$110 cash and at  
equivalent rates on time, closing very firm.  
China and Manilas are neglected. Douglas  
Steamships have been sold in small lots  
and more are on offer at quotations.  
Refineries.—China Sugars have suddenly come  
into notice and have been purchased at \$115  
and \$120; for March delivery business has  
been done at \$120 and \$125. Luzons have  
found investors at \$39. Mining.—Punijms  
have been dealt in at \$33 but close with sellers  
at \$34. Other stocks under this heading show  
no change on our previous quotations and we  
have no comments to make. Docks, Wharves  
and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa  
Docks have further advanced and have been  
fixed at \$10, \$15 and \$20 per cent. premium.  
The market closes with enquiries at 50 per  
cent. premium cash and 64 per cent. premium  
for March. Kowloon Wharves have recovered  
and after sales at \$88 and \$30 may now be  
placed at \$90. Wanchai Warehouses and New  
Amoy Docks are unaltered. Lands, Hotels and  
Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are easier and  
can be procured at \$109. Hongkong Hotels  
are steadier and transactions have been effected  
at \$124 and \$125. Humphreys' Estates have  
been done to a large extent at \$15 ex the  
dividend of \$1 paid on the 28th ultimo and are  
enquired for at the rate. China Provident  
have ruled steady with fair sales at \$94. Cotton  
Mills.—We have heard of no business locally.  
Cigar Companies.—Are quiet and rates remain  
unchanged. Miscellaneous.—Green Island  
Cements have been taken off market in large  
parcels at \$104. A. S. Watsons have been  
bought at \$16. Electric have been disposed  
of at \$124 in the market at \$17. The Company  
has announced a final dividend of \$10 per  
share. Dairy Farms can be placed at \$7.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

There is some very good entertainment going  
on at the Happy Valley. Each night large  
numbers of people from the City take the  
journey and spend a pleasant evening. With  
the additions that the management have just ex-  
hibited, nobody need tire of watching the show.  
The ability of the Jansens, the Sisters Fran-  
gondas, and Ajax, particularly, is being re-  
cognised by the audiences and bouquets go  
to show their appreciation. The Jansens are  
clever in their athletics. The lady is suspend-  
ed on a trapeze head downwards and supports  
the weight of her partner on a trapeze, whilst  
he goes through a great performance, showing  
both strength and ability the whole time. Mr.  
Geo. Harmston is at home in the ring  
with his horses and ponies and his act will  
Middle Le Blondes is very cleverly executed  
on the backs of two horses. The collection  
of animals, horses especially, is a fine one and  
is worthy of a visit alone. After being witness  
to a long and pleasing programme, there is a  
manager to inspect and that is not waste of  
time, but undoubtedly the reverse.

In accordance with the general rule,  
in suspending business for to-day, on account of  
Her Majesty's funeral, a large number of  
people have already been to the circus, and those  
who have already been to the circus cannot be  
better than pay another visit. There is a  
big attendance and the same large attendance which has  
been the case for some time.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A Memorial Service in Commemoration  
of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen  
Victoria, was held to-day, the day of  
her funeral, at St. John's Cathedral at 11.30 a.m.  
There were present in the front seats, H.E.  
The Governor (Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.),  
Lady Blake and Miss Blake, the members of the  
Hongkong Legislative and Executive Councils,  
all the Foreign Consuls, the German Admiral,  
Sir John T. Setcombe-Smith, (Acting Puisne  
Judge) and many of the legal profession, most  
of the officers of the garrison, and most of the  
prominent residents of the colony.

## ORDER OF SERVICE.

VOLUNTARY—DEAD MARCH FROM  
"SAUL"—HANDL.

The Service was opened by the officiating  
clergyman reading the following sentences from  
the Burial Service:—

"I AM the Resurrection and the Life, saith  
the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he  
were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever  
liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." St.  
John xi. 25, 26.

"I KNOW that my Redeemer liveth, and that  
He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:  
and though after my skin worms destroy this  
body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: Whom  
mine eyes shall behold, and not another: Whom  
my heart shall desire, and not another." Job  
xix. 25, 26, 27.

"WE brought nothing into this world, and it  
certainly we can carry nothing out. The Lord  
gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed  
be the Name of the Lord." 1 Tim. vi. 7, 8.

"The Dominus refugium, PSALM XC, was then  
sung."

LORD Thou hast been our refuge: from one  
generation to another.

1. Before the mountains were brought forth,  
or ever the earth and the world were made:  
Thou art God from everlasting, and world with-  
out end.

2. Thou turnest man to destruction: again  
Thou sayest Come again, ye children of men.

3. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but  
as yesterday: seeing that it is past as a watch  
in the night.

4. As soon as Thou scatterest them, they are  
even as a sleep: and fade away suddenly like  
the grass.

5. In the morning it is green, and groweth  
up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up,  
and withered.

6. For we consume away in Thy displeasure:  
sure, and are afraid at Thy wrathful indigna-  
tion.

Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee:  
and our secret sins in the light of Thy counte-  
nance.

7. For when Thou art angry, all our days  
are gone; we bring our years to an end, as it  
were, a tale that is told.

8. The days of our age are threescore years  
and ten; and though men be so strong that they  
come to fourscore years: yet is their strength  
then but labour and sorrow; so soon passeth  
it away and we are gone.

9. But who regardeth the power of Thy  
wrath: for even thereafter as a man feareth, so  
is Thy displeasure.

10. So teach us to number our days: that we  
may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

11. For Thou again, O Lord, at the last:  
and be gracious unto Thy servants.

12. O satisfy us with Thy mercy, and that  
soon: so shall we rejoice, and be glad all the  
days of our life.

13. Comfort us again now after the time  
that Thou hast plagued us: and for the years  
wherein we have suffered adversity.

14. Show Thy servants Thy work: and  
their children Thy glory.

15. And the glorious Majesty of the Lord  
our God be upon us: prosper Thou the work of  
our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handy-  
work.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and  
to the Holy Ghost.

And as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever  
shall be: world without end. Amen.

Then followed the Proper Lesson, S. Mat.  
v. 1-12, which was read by—

"And seeing the multitudes, He went up into a  
mountain; and when He was sat, His disciples  
came unto Him; and He opened His mouth,  
and taught them, saying, Blessed are the poor  
in spirit: for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven.  
Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be  
comforted. Blessed are the meek: for they shall  
inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do  
hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they  
shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful: for  
they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure  
in heart: for they shall see God. Blessed are  
the peace-makers: for they shall be called the  
children of God."

ANTHEM.  
The Choir then sang the following: an-  
them:—

Hallelujah. What are these that are arrayed  
in white robes, and whence came they? These  
are they which came out of great tribulation,  
and have washed their robes, and made them  
white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore  
are they before the throne of God and serve  
Him day and night in His temple. They shall  
hunger no more, neither thirst any more;  
neither shall the sun light on them, nor any  
heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of  
the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them  
unto living fountains of water: and God shall  
wipe away all tears from their eyes. Revelation  
vii. 13-17.

Then the Priest said the following sentences  
from the Burial Service:—

"MAN that is born of a woman hath but a short  
time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh  
up, and is cut down, like a flower; he fleeth  
as a shadow, and never continueth in one  
stay."

In the midst of life we are in death: of whom  
may we seek for succour, but of Thee, O Lord,  
Who for our sins art justly displeased.

Yet, O Lord God, most holy, O Lord most  
mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deli-  
ver us not into the bitter pangs of eternal death;  
but spare us, Lord, the torments of our  
hearts: shut not Thy merciful ears to our  
prayer; but spare us, Lord most holy, O God  
most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour,  
Thou most worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not  
at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall  
from Thee.

FORASMUCH as it hath pleased Almighty  
God of His great mercy to take unto Himself  
the soul of our most Gracious Queen, hence  
departed; we therefore unite in spirit with thine  
in this day commit her body to the ground,  
in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection  
to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ,  
who shall change our vile body, that it may  
like unto His glorious body, according to  
the mighty working, whereby He is able to  
subdue all things to Himself.

I HEARD a voice from Heaven, saying unto  
me, Write, From henceforth, blessed are the  
dead which die in the Lord, even so saith the  
Spirit, for they rest from their labours.

Let us Pray.  
Lord, have mercy upon us.  
Christ, have mercy upon us.  
Lord, have mercy upon us.

The following prayers were then read:—  
OUR FATHER, Who art in Heaven,  
Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come.  
Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven.

as our trespasses as we forgive them that tres-  
pass against us. And lead us not into tempta-  
tion, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

ALMIGHTY GOD, Who rulest over all the  
Kingdoms of the World, and disposest of them  
according to Thy good pleasure; We yield  
Thee unfeigned thanks for that Thou wast  
pleased to place Thy Servant, our late Sovereign  
Lady, Queen Victoria, upon the Throne of this  
Empire. We thank Thee that Thou didst let  
Thy wisdom be her guide, and Thine arm  
strengthen her. We thank Thee that Thou  
didst let justice, truth, and holiness, peace and  
love, and all those virtues that adorn the Chris-  
tian Profession, flourish in her and in her court;  
that Thou didst direct all her counsels and en-  
deavours to Thy glory, and the welfare of her  
people; and that Thou didst let her always  
possess the hearts of her people, so that they  
were never wanting in honour to her Person,  
and in dutiful submission to her Authority.  
We praise Thee that Thou didst give to her a  
long and prosperous Reign, with the promise  
of the crown of Immortality in the life to come:  
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

BLESSED LORD, who hast called Chris-  
tian Princes to the defence of Thy Faith, and  
hast made it their duty to promote the spiritual  
welfare together with the temporal interests of  
their people. We acknowledge with humble  
and thankful hearts Thy great goodness to us  
in setting Thy Servant, our late Most Gracious  
Queen, over this Church and Nation; that  
Thou didst give her all those Heavenly graces  
that are requisite for so high a trust, and didst  
cause Thy work to prosper in her hands. We  
thank Thee that Thou didst let her eyes be-  
hold the success of her designs for the service  
of Thy true Religion, established amongst  
us; and didst make her a blessed instrument  
of protecting and advancing Thy truth,  
wherever it was persecuted and oppressed.

And now that she has been called to Thyself,  
we pray Thee let not heretics and  
false doctrines disturb the Peace of the Church,  
nor Schisms and causeless divisions weaken  
it; but grant us to be of one heart and mind  
in serving Thee our God, and obeying her  
successor according to Thy will. And that  
these blessings may be continued to after-ages,  
let there never be one wanting in her house to  
succeed her in the government of this Empire;  
that our posterity may see her children's chil-  
dren, and peace upon Israel. So that we that  
are Thy people, and sheep of Thy pasture,  
shall give Thee thanks for ever, and will always  
be showing forth Thy praise from generation  
to generation. Amen.

ALMIGHTY GOD, with Whom do live the  
spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord,  
and with Whom the souls of the faithful, after  
they are delivered from the burden of the flesh,  
are in joy and felicity; We give Thee hearty  
thanks, for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver  
our most Gracious Queen out of the miseries  
of this sinful world; beseeching Thee, that it may  
please Thee of Thy gracious goodness, shortly  
to accomplish the number of Thine elect; and  
to hasten Thy Kingdom; that we, with all those  
that are departed in the true faith of Thy holy  
Name, may have our perfect consummation  
and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal  
and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our  
Lord. Amen.

O MERCIFUL GOD, the Father of our  
Lord Jesus Christ, Who is the resurrection and  
the life; in Whom whosoever believeth shall  
live, though he die; and whosoever liveth, and  
believeth in Him, shall not die eternally; Who  
also hath taught us: (by His holy Apostle Saint  
Paul) not to be sorry, as men without hope, for  
them that sleep in Him; We beseech Thee,  
O Father, to raise us from the death of sin  
unto the life of righteousness; that, when we  
shall depart this life, we may rest in Him,  
as our hope is our most Gracious Queen doth  
and that, at the general Resurrection in Thy  
last day, we may be found acceptable in Thy  
sight; and receive that blessing which Thy  
beloved Son shall then pronounce to all that  
children of Thy Father, receive the kingdom  
prepared for you from the beginning of the  
world: Grant this, we beseech Thee, O merciful  
Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator  
and Redeemer. Amen.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the  
love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy  
Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen.  
The Choir and congregation then sang

HYMN, No. 401.  
"The Souls of the righteous are in the hands  
of God, and there shall no torment  
touch them."

NOW the Labourer's task is o'er;  
Now the battle day is past;  
Now upon the farther shore  
Lands the voyager at last.

Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.  
There the tears of earth are dried;  
There its hidden things are clear;  
There the work of life is tried  
By a juster Judge than here.

Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.  
There the sinful souls that turn  
To the Cross their dying eyes,  
All the love of Christ shall learn  
At His Feet in Paradise.

Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.  
There no more the powers of hell  
Can prevail to mar their peace;  
Christ the Lord shall guard them well,  
He will lead for their release.

Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,"  
Calmy now the words we say,  
Leaving Her to sleep in trust  
Till the Resurrection-day.

Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
Leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.  
Amen.

SERMON.  
Then the Bishop of Victoria (The Right  
Rev. J. C. Moore, D.D.) preached the sermon,  
taking as his text, Revelations, ch. 3, v. 21,  
"Him that overcometh will I grant to sit with  
me on my throne."

The Bishop said:—"I remember it once  
being remarked to me, what a grand thing  
it was for our Queen that, day after day, and  
week after week, throughout her whole  
world, prayers went up on her behalf, how often  
have I joined in such prayers, how often  
have I joined in the words of our national  
anthem, praying for our Queen that God would  
send her victorious, happy and glorious;" etc.

Now, our prayers for her are ended and we  
have won in sorrow this morning to join in  
spirit with those who are this day committing  
her body to the ground. And yet as we meet  
together, it ought not to be altogether with  
sorrow. Sorrow there undoubtedly is, further than  
out the whole British Empire, and yet as yet  
the limits of the British Empire, and yet as yet  
Christian men we regard her with joy, for we  
know that she has been a blessing to the world,  
and we know that she has been a blessing to  
the world, and we know that she has been a  
blessing to the world, and we know that she has  
been a blessing to the world, and we know that  
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that she has been a blessing to the world, and we  
know that she has been a blessing



the heart of EDWARD, Thy Servant, our King and Governor, that, in all his thoughts, words, and works, he may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to his charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness: Grant this, O merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O ALMIGHTY God, Who hast knit together in Thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical Body of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord: Grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed Saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys, which Thou hast prepared for them that have faithfully loved Thee through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

BLESSING.  
VOLUNTARY.—"Marche Funèbre"—Beethoven.

At the Military Service in the front seats were H. E. Major-General Gascoigne (Commanding the troops) with staff, and Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., with officers of the Hong Kong Volunteers. The massed bands opened the service. All branches of the garrison were represented and there was not much room for the public. The pulpit was draped with black.

At 3.30 p.m. there was a special service for Chinese held at the Cathedral which was largely attended. The order of this was, we understand, the same as the others.

The order of the services did not vary much and the subject chosen by the Bishop was the same. The sermon was published in the one preached at the military service but is practically identical with the latter one. The text for the 11.30 service was St. Luke 12th chapter, verses 42-48. "And the Lord said, who then is that faithful and wise steward whom the Lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat in due season, for it is that servant whom his Lord, when He cometh, shall find so doing."

### SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE BY THE PARSEES.

THE FOLLOWERS OF ZOROASTER IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

The Committee of the Parsee or Zoroastrian Religious Fund in Hongkong, under their President Mr. H. N. Mody, held a Special Memorial Service for the Queen-Empress Victoria in their Premises in Elgin Street at 3 p.m. this afternoon. Nearly the whole of the Parsee Community were present on this special occasion, and general Prayers were at first offered and certain religious ceremonies in commemoration of the dead were performed in accordance with the rites and tenets of the Zoroastrian religion. A special prayer was then said by the President, Mr. Mody, in a very impressive and effective manner, the whole congregation devotedly joining and offering the Prayer after him. The following is the form of the Special Prayer used:—

MEMORIAL PRAYER.  
Said by the  
PARSEES, FOLLOWERS OF ZOROASTER,  
in the Colony Hongkong,  
on

Saturday, the 2nd February, 1901 at 3 p.m.,  
in Memory of their late Gracious Sovereign,  
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA.

Blessed be the name of Holy Ahura-Mazda  
Hear the voice of our prayer, O Ahura-Mazda, Holy, Heavenly, Pure; Be gracious unto us, Thy Mazdayasni Servants; and satisfy us with Thy mercy: Vouchsafe to us Merciful Creator that our late blessed Gracious Sovereign Queen-Empress Victoria be partaker of everlasting glory in Thy Kingdom of Heaven. She, the Fravashi of the pure, put her trust in Thee; she was led into righteousness and justice by the multitude of Thy divine mercy and grace, and set on the throne that ever judged rightly, ministered to the welfare, peace, and prosperity of the various nations placed by Thy divine wisdom under her gracious reign three score years and three, and ministered to the edifying of her earthly kingdom for ever-increasing strength and durability to the everlasting glory of Thy heavenly and highest name. Therefore, O Good Ahura-Mazda, be favourable to her, receive her to the glory of eternal life in Thy imperishable Kingdom of purity, and let her rest under the shadow of Thy throne in heavenly calm from her labours in the number of Thy elect Amshaspands. We, Thy humble unworthy servants of the Zoroastrian faith, give Thee, Father of all Mercies, our humble and hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving-kindness to us and to all other subjects during her glorious sovereignty on this earth, and we beseech Thee to give Thy ear to our prayer for her blessedness which goeth from our unfeigned lips and from the fulness of our hearts.

### IN MEMORIAM WREATHS.

During the course of the morning a very large number of wreaths, crosses and emblems were laid at the foot of Her Majesty's statue. Amongst the most notable was a large gold anchor from the British warships now assembled in the harbour, the name of each ship contributing being shown by a cap-ribbon wound diagonally across the shank. The Parsee Community sent a large wreath on which was inscribed "To Her, the Good Ruler, the Pure, For the Good Pious Blessing to His People, the Community of Hongkong" and within the wreath was the inscription "Y.R.I. Ohin 22. 1. 1901." The wreath of the Jewish Community bore a black ribbon with the words "May daughters have done virtuously, but thou exceltest them all." That of the Chamber of Commerce was a plain wreath surrounding a black velvet shield on which was a simple gold V. The most beautiful tribute, however, was that of the Filipinos, which consisted of a noemum, a wreath of purple flowers, most artistically arranged, from which hung a long, mournful-looking streamer of black silk gauze, on which was printed in gold, "From the Filipino Residents." The Police also sent a very fine wreath and amongst others we noticed wreaths and crosses from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Austro-Hungarian Consul, the Chinese Justices of the Peace, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lamont, Messrs. Acheson & Co., The Hong Kong Club, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., the Women of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Navy League Hong Kong Branch, the Chinese Club, the Hong Kong Hospital, the Hong Kong Chinese Commercial Union, the District Watchmen's Committee, Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., the Freemasons of Hongkong, the Officers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, Mr. and Mrs. William Danby, the P. Leung Kuei, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the German Club, the China Association, Mr. Ipchukai, the Portuguese Community, the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps, the men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers and, modestly tucked away in a corner, were quite overshadowed by its more imposing neighbours, was a simple little wreath bearing the pathetic motto, "From a Grateful Pen." A number of seniors was observed in the placing of the floral tributes, so we tabulate them just as they were noted by our reporter.

## THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

### TIENTSIN.

Affairs in the North.  
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TIENTSIN, January 13th, 1901.  
I wish I could honestly start my new century's series of letters with something definite in the way of prospects, but I regret to say we are no nearer a straightforward road out of the wood than we were two months ago. Rather on the contrary there seems a distinct danger of our falling into a quagmire of sentimentality over China which will lead both China and ourselves in a very much worse state than we have been in the past. Whether this sentiment originates in Peking or Exeter Hall is uncertain. I do not think the latter are more anxious than others to have this matter settled properly and not shuffled over. I rather incline to the belief that Missionaries and that even more difficult case, "the old China hand" are mainly responsible. Sir Thomas Sutherland has recently been held up as an authority on China, and he assures us that the people of China have no unkindly feeling towards us, and that the late troubles are due in reality to rowdiness, or something to that effect. But I will not generalise. I will take the trouble to fetch my home mail and particulars. Sir Thomas says "It is utterly untrue and absurd to say the people of China are hostile to foreigners. There are roughs in China as there are roughs in Great Britain, and where people are starving as they have been starving in the north of China, one cannot be surprised if uproar and confusion should to a certain extent result."

Sir Thomas, it is true, goes on to point out that the conduct of the people is controlled entirely by the Government and officials, which is quite correct. But the sentence quoted is one which in the mouth of "an authority on China" becomes a proverb, and when the statement that the people are not hostile is coupled with the assertion that they were starving, the idea is fostered that the whole outbreak was due to a mere passing irritation and the need for a fresh crop of sentimental sympathy with "the poor dear Chinese." Why Sir Thomas should be idealized into an authority on China at all is difficult to see. He can only possibly be an authority on the Chinese of a very old yesterday, and know absolutely nothing of the China of to-day save by hearsay, and he has apparently listened or read very badly. Starvation has had nothing to do with the present trouble save as a natural consequence of it, and if we know, the officials are to blame, there is no gainsaying they had very congenial soil to work on. Ignorance and prejudice always go together. The people of China are anti-foreign because they cannot be otherwise. They are too densely ignorant of everything outside their own cramped experience to be anything else, and it is a law of human nature to detest what we cannot comprehend, and fear that which we cannot understand. That villagers are willing to trade with us, show us attention and bring us supplies when we travel about is partly due to the instinctive association of the Foreign Devil and dollars, and partly to the same superstitious desire to propitiate which leads them to sacrifice and make offerings to their spirit Devils. Only where Christianity and foreign education have shed some light is the difference. However, to return: I am told that some of the late made-made business being held in the Temple of Heaven, which is a sure indication that we are getting muddled again. If only the people at home, or the various "authorities on China" could understand it, the people of China don't care a snap of the fingers for the Temple of Heaven, or any other Temple, save the few, who have been perhaps in the receipt of some squeeze pidgeon in connection with it, and we may as well leave ourselves the trouble of worrying about Chinese susceptibilities in the matter. The Chinese themselves had no compunction about destroying the Imperial gateway or the Hanlin Library, and they would have pulled the Palace itself down about the Imperial beads. I have no doubt, if the place could have engaged the latest foreigner in its destruction. It is exasperating to those who know all this, to realise that sentiment is being dragged into the show again. So far as anything can be gleaned from the position in Peking, it is that China is setting the keynote to the Terms rather than we. Above the Council of tongues which relate the nineteen clauses of which the conditions are said to exist, comes the Imperial condition, with ever increasing firmness. "When the foreign troops leave Peking, the Emperor will return." The Chinese are insistent upon this point because they know the intrinsic value of such a move in explaining matters to the country, and to return with the troops there means a loss of face which they will not brook. It is as they try to make out, honest for less harm should befall the Court, for there are plenty of men in the official crowd who know such a thing is a moral impossibility. However, they are sticking to their decision apparently, and there appears to be no truth in the statements that the Emperor is on his way back. For the past fortnight we have been incessantly told that the Terms had been signed by Li and Ching, but I have just heard from Peking that the Emperor will not even consider them in their present form, and that consequently Li and Ching will not sign. If this is true, it is of course the Emperor's Captors, not he himself, who object. The fact is they are all combining to keep him as long as possible away from the Capital, as they fear his return will mean disaster to themselves. Li and Ching are reported to have sent for Sheng Tao-tai to assist them in the negotiations. What sort of assistance will it be, one wonders, that Sheng can render? In the Court all is reported to be in confusion, owing to Wang Wen Shao's arrangements being continually thwarted by the sly Eunuch Li, who is alive and not dead as formerly reported.

In foreign military circles in the Capital the only thing doing has been some theatricals, since the New Year's parade, when the following telegrams were published in "Orders":  
"To the Private Secretary."  
"Her Majesty the Queen, Osborne."  
"The Force in China to-day held usual parade in Her Majesty's honour. Field Marshal Count Waldersee, at my request, as 'representative of the Queen's Grandson,' gave the Royal Salute and led the cheer for Her Majesty."  
"The New South Wales Naval Contingent, in honour of 'Federation,' headed the Infantry Brigade, and the New South Wales 'Marines' formed the Guard of Honour at the Flag Staff."  
"From Sir Arthur Bigge, Osborne."  
"Queen interested and gratified by your telegram, and wishes all 'under your command a Happy New Year.'"  
"From Lieut-General Sir A. Gascoigne."  
"To the Governor-General of Australia."  
"Good wishes of China Field Force."  
"Australia, which has so opportunely assisted with a valuable Contingent."  
"From Lord Hopetoun, Governor-General of Australia."

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burying of the "Carburettor," the three little Princesses were sent to another house close by. The Empress had them brought every day to a place where she could see them through a window, and looked at them for some time to convince herself that they were in perfect health.

They are three sweet little girls, always dressed in white, and the middle one, Taisia, is the beauty among them. Every day, after their early dinner about two o'clock, they are sent with a governess and a nurse to a villa halfway between Litada and Yalta, the house of a general in the immediate service of the Czar.

The smallest Princess is a living proof of the inefficiency of Professor Schenk's theories. It was in October 1898, in Livadia, that the Czarina, first entertained hopes of a third child and heir. A Yalta doctor was instructed to study Dr. Schenk's theory thoroughly, and to communicate with him. The Czarina lived exactly according to Dr. Schenk's precepts, the Yalta doctor accompanying her back to St. Petersburg and Peterhof, where little Grand-Duchess Maria was born in June. The Czarina has no longer any faith in the theory mentioned, and lives just as usual.

### ACETYLENE.

Acetylene lighting is so particularly well adapted for isolated installations that a correct knowledge of its properties, and any special precautions which should be taken when using it, is a matter of much importance. A railway train or a station which is not near a town cannot be better lighted than by the use of this illuminant; but surprising mis-statements have been made concerning imaginary disadvantages and accidents having occurred when used solely due to gross ignorance concerning its properties. It is extremely difficult to disabuse the public mind of mistaken impressions made by reckless statements, however completely devoid of truth they may be. Those who propose using acetylene should certainly read an excellent article on the subject by Mr. Lipschultz in the *American Journal of Engineering* for June last. The paper contains complete and fairly accurate information on all points of importance connected with the subject, but a few of the more salient facts can scarcely be too widely known.

The choice of illuminants generally lies between oil lamps, coal gas, electricity, and acetylene. Oil lamps are inefficient and troublesome; coal gas cannot be economically employed unless a very large number of lights are to be served; electric lighting is also far too costly in the case of small installations, while many railway stations require less than fifty lights. Acetylene gives the best and most diffusive artificial light known, while the simple ease with which it is produced renders it eminently suited for such purposes.

It has been asserted that acetylene forms an explosive compound with copper and that neither this metal nor brass can therefore be used in connection with it. This latter statement, at least, appears to be utterly unfounded. The Pintsch Gas Company filled several steel tanks with acetylene at 150 lb. pressure. These tanks—in which numerous articles of nickel, brass and copper have been placed—were exposed for a year to extreme summer heat and severe winter cold. None of the articles were affected in the least by pure acetylene, and the impure gas simply caused some oxidation.

Bullier, the French scientist, has also made similar experiments with a like result. The valves of his apparatus, too, are made of copper and show absolutely no sign of having been attacked after two years' service.

Acetylene if heated to 1430° F. is decomposed, but if not compressed beyond 30 lbs. per square inch, the dissociation is confined to the heated spot and no explosion can be produced. Above 30 lbs. pressure such heating would cause explosion.

Acetylene—like every other combustible gas—will form an explosive mixture with air, and though it is hurtful if respired it is less so than common coal gas. Acetylene unlike coal gas is heavy; it is said to be retained for several days, in still air, by a vessel open at the top. This must be due to vapours of other hydrocarbons being present, for the density of pure acetylene is 0.92. Anyhow, it appears to be true that the gas used for burning does so lie without rising in the air; and this has been the cause of several accidents when those accustomed to the use of coal gas have attempted to repair acetylene apparatus. The most objectionable impurity in calcium carbide is magnesium. This gives rise to magnesium nitride and the gas produced is rich in ammonia, so that if not washed it clogs both pipes and burners.

There are several objectionable forms of acetylene generators. When a small quantity of water is applied to an excess of the carbide "so much heat is developed that higher hydrocarbons, such as benzene and other polymers of acetylene, are produced, the presence of which lowers the illuminating power and causes its value to fluctuate. Those forms of apparatus in which the gas produced forces the water away from the carbide—and is thus supposed to stop further production—are objectionable because sufficient moisture often remains to produce enough gas to raise the pressure dangerously high. The best form of generator is undoubtedly that in which small pieces of carbide are dropped into excess of water. Thus a cool gas is produced and not more is given off at once than there is room for to hold. The bubbles, also, rising through the water are washed nearly free from ammonia and tar-like impurities. Unless the gas is dried, all pipes should be arranged in upward slope, throughout, from the receiver; or other means for draining all the bends adopted.

Coal gas gives a weak yellow light, heats the air excessively, destroys colours, and has strong toxic qualities. It is feeble in diffusive power. The electric arc light is sickly and, though very intense, particularly objectionable as being the least diffusive of all lights. The incandescent electric light has a reddish yellow colour, and is fatiguing to the eye; but it gives out very little heat. Incandescent gas light is too often rich in greenish rays. Acetylene gives an almost pure white light, it does not affect colours and is least fatiguing to the retina. It has but light toxic properties and is the most diffusive of all known artificial lights—approaching, in this quality, sunlight itself.—*Indian Engineering.*

There are several objectionable forms of acetylene generators. When a small quantity of water is applied to an excess of the carbide "so much heat is developed that higher hydrocarbons, such as benzene and other polymers of acetylene, are produced, the presence of which lowers the illuminating power and causes its value to fluctuate. Those forms of apparatus in which the gas produced forces the water away from the carbide—and is thus supposed to stop further production—are objectionable because sufficient moisture often remains to produce enough gas to raise the pressure dangerously high. The best form of generator is undoubtedly that in which small pieces of carbide are dropped into excess of water. Thus a cool gas is produced and not more is given off at once than there is room for to hold. The bubbles, also, rising through the water are washed nearly free from ammonia and tar-like impurities. Unless the gas is dried, all pipes should be arranged in upward slope, throughout, from the receiver; or other means for draining all the bends adopted.

Coal gas gives a weak yellow light, heats the air excessively, destroys colours, and has strong toxic qualities. It is feeble in diffusive power. The electric arc light is sickly and, though very intense, particularly objectionable as being the least diffusive of all lights. The incandescent electric light has a reddish yellow colour, and is fatiguing to the eye; but it gives out very little heat. Incandescent gas light is too often rich in greenish rays. Acetylene gives an almost pure white light, it does not affect colours and is least fatiguing to the retina. It has but light toxic properties and is the most diffusive of all known artificial lights—approaching, in this quality, sunlight itself.—*Indian Engineering.*

## NOTANDA.

### CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY.  
Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations in 1895.  
Barometer at sea level 30.141  
Thermometer at 5 p.m. 70.141  
Humidity 70.141  
Rainfall 1.70

TO-DAY.  
Saturday, 2nd February, 1901.

Chinese—15th of 12th moon of 10th year of Kwang-shu.  
Sun—Rises 6h. 40min.  
Moon—Full Moon 10h. 37min. C.M.  
High water—Morning 10h. 37min.  
Afternoon 4h. 13min.  
Low water—Morning 1h. 13min.  
Afternoon 7h. 13min.

Chinese—15th of 12th moon of 10th year of Kwang-shu.  
Sun—Rises 6h. 40min.  
Moon—Full Moon 10h. 37min. C.M.  
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Afternoon 4h. 13min.  
Low water—Morning 1h. 13min.  
Afternoon 7h. 13min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1830—Marquis of Salisbury born.  
1872—The New German Club at Hongkong opened.  
1882—Mr. Chater appointed Masonic District Grand Master of S. China.  
1890—Sharp earthquakes in Japan.  
1896—Investigation opened at Pretoria into charges against Reform Committee.  
1897—Venerable Arbitration Treaty signed.  
1897—The steamer *Sanku Maru* run down by a N. Y. K. S. S. 30 lives lost.  
1898—British force routed the rebels at Melkan (Beluchistan).

TO-MORROW.  
Sunday, 3rd February, 1901.

Chinese—15th of 12th moon of 10th year of Kwang-shu.  
Sun—Rises 6h. 40min.  
Moon—Full Moon 10h. 37min. C.M.  
High water—Morning 10h. 37min.  
Afternoon 4h. 13min.  
Low water—Morning 1h. 13min.  
Afternoon 7h. 13min.

### AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.  
CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m., Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.  
Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.  
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.) 6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.  
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.  
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.  
Union Church.  
Sunday, 3rd February, 1901.  
(11 a.m.)

Voluntary, "The Seraph's Strain" Wolstenholme; Hymn, No. 120 (St. Theophilus) Teschner; Psalm, No. 24 (Double Chant) Langdon; Anthem, No. 51 "The radiant morn hath passed away" Woodward; Hymn, No. 194 (Morning Light) Weber; Hymn, No. 121 (Austria) Hayda; Sermon, "The Kingdom of Jesus" Orlatory Voluntary, "Melodie" Harvey; Concluding Voluntary, "To Thee let every soul be subject" (Chorus from "Passion of Christ") Handel.

Voluntary, "Andante in D" Alfred Hollins; Hymn, No. 131 (Rivaults) Dykes; Hymn, No. 192 (Part 2) Dykes; Hymn, No. 154 (Stephanos) Baker; No. 80 (Rockingham) Miller; No. 379 (Armageddon) Goss; Sermon, "The Choice of a King" Voluntary, "Hallelujah" from "Mt. of Olives" Beethoven.

St. Peter's Church.  
West Point.  
11 a.m.  
Hymn 103; Venite, Crotch; Te Deum, Russell; Benediction, Turle; Hymns, 134, 10, 72.  
(6.30 p.m.)  
Hymn, 333; Magnificat, Woodward; Nunc Dimittis Tonus Peregrinus; Hymns, 396, 41, 75.

The Mission Launch *Daypring* will call on the ships on Sunday morning between 9 and 10.30 a.m., to take men ashore for the services. The "answering pennant" may be hoisted.

TUESDAY, 5th.  
Noon—Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co. Ltd. at their Office, No. 18 Bank Buildings.  
Noon—L. C. N. steamer *Suzanne* leaves for Singapore Penang and Calcutta.  
2.30 p.m.—Public Auction by Mr. V. L. Re-medies at 28 D. Vaux Rd.  
5 p.m.—C. & M. Co.'s steamer *Perla* leaves for Manila.

Cargo ex *Marla Torris* subject to rent.  
WEDNESDAY, 6th.  
Daylight—O. S. K. steamer *Anding Maru* for Coast Ports.  
Noon—N. D. L. steamer *Hamburg* with mails etc. leaves for Southampton.

THURSDAY, 7th.  
Noon—Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kowloon Land Investment Company Ltd. at their Offices, Victoria Buildings.  
Noon—T. K. K. steamer *America Maru* leaves for San Francisco via Shanghai etc.

FRIDAY, 8th.  
3 p.m.—Public Auction of Leasehold Property by Mr. G. P. Lamont at his Sales Rooms.  
SATURDAY, 9th.  
(About) P



## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BINGO MARU F. Davies	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TO-DAY, 2nd Feb., at 4 P.M.
KANAGAWA MARU J. McKenzie	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 8th Feb., at Daylight
TAMBA MARU J. W. Wale	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight
SADO MARU W. Thompson	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 22nd Feb., at Daylight
ROSETTA MARU N. Tate	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon
KASUGA MARU E. W. Haswell	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 22nd Feb., at 4 P.M.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &amp;c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SILESIA* Baile	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	9th February, Freight and Passage.
FREIBURG* Preesch	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 28th February, Freight.
SAXONIA* Jaeger	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 5th March, Freight.
BAMBERG* Jacobs	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th March, Freight.
SIBIRIA* Braun	HAVRE and HAMBURG, (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 25th March, Freight and Passage.

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &amp;c., apply to CARLOWITZ &amp; Co., Agents, HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Thursday, 7th Feb., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Saturday, 2nd Mar., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Thursday, 28th Mar., at Noon.

THE Twin Screw Steamship

"AMERICA MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 24th January, 1901.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Thursday, 14th Feb., at Noon.
China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 12th Mar., at Noon.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Saturday, 6th April, at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1901.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 13th February.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 13th March.  
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 3rd April.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS CONTINENTAL TRAINS, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, second to none in the World, the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1901.

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Saturday, 23rd Feb., at Noon.
Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Tuesday, 19th March, at Noon.
Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Saturday, 13th April, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAELIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at Noon. Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 29th January, 1901.

## CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA &amp; SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &amp;c.

Belgian King... [3,379] Wednesday Feb. 6

THE Steamship.

"BELGIAN KING,"

will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Steamers.

Captains.

Proposed Sailings.

Tacoma... 2,811 A. Dixon... Mar. 1

Victoria... 3,502 J. Pantou... Mar. 8

Duke of York... 3,821 J. S. Cox... Mar. 15

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £52.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDRESS carried.

Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first-class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £48.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from TACOMA. DINING CAR is attached to trans-continental trains day and night; TACOMA TO NEW YORK in 44 days. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA £35.

The best route to the KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS. Frequent Sailings from VICTORIA, TACOMA to DYEA and ST. MICHAEL.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Hongkong, 19th January, 1901.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK &amp; Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

Captain Tadd, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 29th January, 1901.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERLA,"

Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 5 P.M.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 29th January, 1901.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	5th February, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	5th February.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINLI"	5th February.
MANILA	"SUNGHIANG"	9th February.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	15th Feb., at 4 P.M.
FORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"CHANGSHA"	15th Feb., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	CAPTAINS.	TO SAIL.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	Day	5th February.
"	"ALCINOUS"	Pulford	19th February.
"	"IXION"	Robinson	5th March.
LIVERPOOL (Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES)	"GLAUCUS"		16th February.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, O. S. &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1901.

## OREGON AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG TO PORTLAND (OR.) AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Taking Cargo to JAPAN PORTS, THE UNITED STATES and CANADA.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain Kennedy, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., for PORTLAND (OR.) VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any Point in the United States and Canada.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be accepted at the Office of the Under- signed until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond Portland (Or.), should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, Portland (Or.).

For further information as to Freight rates, &amp;c., apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 30th January, 1901.

## OREGON AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR PORTLAND (OR.) VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain Kennedy, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and a duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 30th January, 1901.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to call at MANILA.

THE Steamship

"POLARSTJERNEN,"

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 5th February and will be followed by the S.S. "FOLMINA," about the middle of February.

For Freight, apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 26th January, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"

Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th Feb., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1901.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIogo AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"KIAUTSCHOU,"

Captain German Mail about the 5th instant, will leave for the above Places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents, Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKASHI MARU,"

Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1901.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA TERESA,"

Captain Raskevich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

## Consignees.



## MR. SPEAKER.

## DISAPPOINTMENT AS A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The Right Hon. William Court Gully, Q.C., M.P., who has again succeeded himself in the Speaker's chair, illustrates the romance of life as it is lived in the Temple and Lincoln's Inn, writes Charles Benham in the *Daily Mail*. For the Bar is a lottery; a gamble nearly as fickle and wild in its surprises as the tables at Monte Carlo. Frequenters of the tables are full of whims and fancies, the same with the young barrister, who after seven years' briefness, is tempted to consult the oracles through the medium of the unused plum-stones left on his plate—"this year—next year—some time—never," and abide by the verdict of the last stone.

## THE GAMBLE OF THE BAR.

Mr. Gully was himself a despairing young barrister, as the late Lord Chief Justice Russell once illustrated by means of a little story now about to be repeated. Lord Russell and Lord Herschell and Mr. Gully were contemporaries on the Northern Circuit, thirty years ago. Ten years before that Mr. Gully had come up to the Middle Temple from Cambridge, bearing with him, what are usually described as the highest credentials. He had headed the list in the Coram Scilicet Tripos of 1865, been president of the Union, and in every way conducted himself as one destined to the highest office in his chosen profession. Yet seven years later, both he and Lord Herschell seriously contemplated emigrating to colonial bars, which, short of Lagos and the Gold Coast, constitute the most miserable fate which can befall a barrister. Lord Russell himself, not long after needed, a young country gentleman, in the summer of 1869, another despairing young barrister, who probably will emigrate, went the Northern Circuit, and at more than one circuit met the chance of sitting opposite Mr. Gully, who had not emigrated, but stayed at home and prospered. Now bar messes are like masonic banquets—not to be lightly spoken about to the outside world. But the outside world knows well enough that Mr. Gully possessed by far the highest claims on his party for the High Court Judgeship vacant at the time. Two unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament are sufficient to make any man Attorney-General of the Bermuda Islands, but Mr. Gully, after failing at Whitehaven in 1880 and 1885, went northward and succeeded. From 1885 forward he had been the Liberal member for Carlisle, and never given the slightest trouble to his leaders. And his claims would certainly have been acknowledged had the Liberal Government been willing to face a contested election. But—to borrow a phrase from current fiction—ministers were tottering to a fall; for this reason and no other the Judgeship went to a Liberal lawyer who was lucky enough not to have a seat in parliament.

## AS THE DISC REVOLVES.

Mr. Gully is far too old a hand to show his appointments; though it is inconceivable that he did not feel it. There must come a time when even those who have drawn lucky numbers at the Bar want to get free of the rough and tumble; they find themselves very tired or wrangling with pert, middle-aged, square-jawed juniors; of sitting opposite the despairing barrister at circuit—necessity, and being called "Gully" or "Webster," as the case may be. Going circuit at all must grow to be a nuisance; while a good part of Mr. Gully's work in town consisted of heavy arbitration cases, which are dull and well-paid and wearing. Disappointment at sixty will invest even a successful life with the atmosphere of failure. The jargon, lavished so freely on the young and capable and eager, to the effect that such checks are really blessings in disguise, cannot appropriately be used—unless the exasperation happens to be a lawyer. That's where the lottery comes in. Ten months later, another turn of the wheel and Mr. Gully quitted his dull arbitrations, and his wanderings among duller assize towns, to occupy the Speaker's chair.

## HOW TO FILL THE CHAIR.

It is not difficult to be a good Speaker; but the recipe rather resembles those which a conjurer will present gratis to his audience for the successful imitation of highly elaborate tricks. The despairing barrister who waits by-and-by to preside over the House of Commons must cultivate a temper which nothing can ruffle; a readiness never at a loss, and that cannot be intimidated; no nerves at all, and no constitution adapted to sitting in a chair and doing nothing for hours at a time; a clear voice; a memory for faces and the names of the constituencies belonging to those faces; and, above all, eye-sight better than the average among middle-aged men. The rest is quite simple. Had Mr. Goschen been able to see from one end of the House to the other, he would certainly have been put up for the Speakership when Viscount Peel obtained the Chair. The latter is considered to have been one of the best Speakers of modern times; but he became just a little severe towards the end in his methods with refractory members; Mr. Gully is more urbane. He owns a singularly melodious voice, and takes possibly a more humorous view of disorder than Mr. Peel did. His clear-cut, clean-shaven face could hardly attempt to match the thunderclouds that sometimes lowered on Mr. Peel's brow; indeed, it matches his full-bottomed wig to a degree which makes him look serenely classical; or like imperturbable Mr. Speaker Brand, who subsequently quitted St. Stephen's for dairy-farming, and has left a name much venerated among those who prefer unwatered milk.

## NO FAVOURITES.

When Mr. Gully began, the members, who still missed their Peel—and they would not have been human if they had not—hinted that the new Speaker intervened in debate far too much. The fault at any rate, soon disappeared, inasmuch as the despairing barrister, who followed some time later to have a glimpse of "Gully" in the midst of new magnificence, noticed that he was respectful in the chair, suffering all gladly, so long as they kept within the bounds of order. Moreover, he noticed how Mr. Gully refused to allow himself to be inveigled into confidential chats with the leaders of that little world of parliament, to the dulling of the presidential ear. One Cabinet Minister, now a Cabinet Minister no longer, sauntered up and began to whisper loving into that organ. "Gully" gave his answer shortly and sharply, then turned again to the honourable member in possession of the House. Later on in the evening, that is to say, when the House had come back after its dinner, an Irish member became unmanageable. Mr. Speaker, who had shown himself to be very long-suffering several times before on that particular evening, continued moving up to the bitter end. But since the gentleman had made up his mind to be suspended, the Chair could do no less than oblige. He went out shouting something about Mr. Kruger; and thus relieved by a general burst of laughter that not amounted to any very great degree of tension at any time in the course of the little scene. The Speaker laughed; too. Now if it had been Mr. Peel—Mr. Peel would have died rather than move a muscle of his face. Well, there are many ways of being a good Speaker. The next time, the despairing barrister, caught a glimpse of Mr.

Gully he was at Homburg, where both of them and a few other invalids were listening to music under the trees. But Mr. Gully looked as wholesome and happy as ever; the man of alert mind and comfortable health who appeared to have found the task not by any means so severe a strain on his constitution as it proved on the constitutions of more than one of his predecessors. But then it should be remembered that up to the present he has had an easier time. What the future will bring forth no man can say. But whether it is a Liberal party quickened into new life, or an Irish party bent on reviving past glories, or a new parliamentary figure more fervid in his beliefs and in his rhetoric, Mr. Speaker will be among the first to feel the difference.

## THE GROWN-UP VIEW OF THINGS.

[BY E. S.]

In some ways it is very difficult to grow up. It is particularly difficult in dealing with our early impressions of people. Growing-up is, indeed, the gradual readjustment of our sense of criticism; and if nothing happens to bring about this readjustment with regard to certain people, we naturally fail to take the grown-up view of them. This is extremely inconvenient sometimes, as I found in the case of the gas-fitter. The gas-fitter was my earliest hero in real life. He belonged to that period in my existence when no hero of romance could be too romantic, and no hero in life too material. On the one side I placed King Arthur and the Black Prince and Joan of Arc, and on the other side the gas-fitter. Lionel agreed with me on most subjects, but in this he was inclined to retain only the gas-fitter and to strike out all the other people. I did not go so far as that myself; but there is no doubt that our gas-fitter worked great extravagance in the way of hero-worship. Even nurse admitted that he was a particularly superior man for a gas-fitter. By birth, she once told some one in our hearing, he was not a gas-fitter, but a house decorator, and it was only his natural talent for gas-fitting that had led him to sacrifice his true position in the social scale. But as nurse said precisely the same thing about the carpenter and the window-cleaner and the man who came to wind up the clocks, I do not really think her opinion was to be relied upon. I believe she only talked like that to justify her condescension in associating with such people. For it is a fact that the gas-fitter was once actually invited to have tea with us in the nursery.

But although that was a red-letter day for us, I am sure we did not think any the more of our gas-fitter because we had seen him eat hot buttered toast out of a "Present from Brighton," and drink tea out of a large blue cup that proclaimed him to be a good boy. And when he placed his empty cup on his plate, and rose without waiting for grace to be said—a proceeding we were sternly forbidden to imitate, although both inclination and a sincere flattery prompted us to do so—we felt somehow that social intercourse with the gas-fitter had not increased our devotion to him. It went much deeper than that. Indeed, I think we adored him most because he knew so much. He represented a fund of information that none else in our circle cared about. To sit at the feet of the gas-fitter while he took up a board and peered into the mysterious recesses of the floor was an ideal of acquiring the most fascinating sort of knowledge. His bag of tools, full of wonderful implements, and bits of putty ready to be pinched into plasticity, and dozens and dozens of little shapes in brass, that had no name in particular but added greatly to the interest of our dives into that bag. Above all, it contained invariably the right sort of nails. We never dreamed of asking the gas-fitter for anything; but the strange sympathy that knitted us together nearly always prompted him to give us the very nail we coveted most before he went away.

With this early picture of the gas-fitter in my mind, I naturally felt it was summoning an old friend when Priscilla came and said we must send for some one to mend the gas-pipe in the kitchen. Of course, my interest in nails had declined with the lapse of years; indeed, when I came to think about it, there seemed no valid reason why a man whose profession it was to mend holes should deal in nails at all. For all that, I was anxious to test my early impression of the gas-fitter, and I found myself hurrying home to lunch rather faster than usual on the day that he was expected. The moment I opened the door I knew he had come. There was the subtle magnetism of a putty that follows the gas-fitter wherever he goes—though why I never know, for putty has no more business among his properties than nails—and there was also the look of extreme injury on Priscilla's face that always appears there whenever anything is being done for her ultimate benefit. "He's taken up the boards in the dining-room," she grumbled; "and I can't lay lunch or nothing!" But the gas escape is in the kitchen!" I exclaimed. "Oh, he's done a hole in the kitchen wall as well," said Priscilla, growing considerably brighter as she realised her opportunity of depressing me. "He's been ailing for a long time, but the new matting," she called after me, as I went into the dining-room. The gas-fitter had certainly made himself at home. A yawning gap ran across the floor from wall to wall, while the tool-bag lay near, displaying its wealth of treasure with all its old prodigality. The scene was very familiar, I thought. So was the face of the gas-fitter when he rose from his recumbent position and turned towards me. But this he soon explained away in a most prosaic fashion. "I'm Spilsby," he turned to Priscilla, "but you blinde up when you first come in."

I felt a pang of disappointment. "Then you're not a real gas-fitter at all," I exclaimed. "Mr. Spilsby seemed offended, and produced a card that announced him to be a plumber, carpenter, cabinet-maker, electrical engineer, upholsterer, paperhanger and gas-fitter. It was certainly very confusing. A man who was born a house decorator and practised as a gas-fitter might be tolerably easy to place in the social scale; but who should determine the rank of a Mr. Spilsby? I doubted if nurse herself could have grappled with the situation. Meanwhile, I wanted my lunch. "Surely," I expostulated again, "the gas escape is in the kitchen!" You can never say where an escape is," answered Mr. Spilsby vaguely, and he nodded over the hole in the floor and sniffed with an air of experience. I felt that it was really Mr. Spilsby who could not say where the escape was; and I explained that, if he was in search of a hole of gas he had better look in the kitchen, where the smell really was. But I ended in lunching uncomfortably over the yawning room fire with a tray on my knees, while Mr. Spilsby made excavations in my dining-room.

About dinner time he went away, leaving the mending with an accordion-pleated surface to it, and I dined in an atmosphere of gas and putty, while Priscilla trod mortar wherever she went, and informed me gaily that the hole in the kitchen wall was "all over the place." The smell of gas increased, until it grew positively alarming; so that, enduring it for a day or two, I summoned Spilsby by a peremptory postcard. He called in just as I was sitting down to breakfast, and expressed the greatest surprise at the

state of the atmosphere. "I thought all along," he said, "that the escape was in the bedroom, and I departed straightway in that direction with my bag of tools over his arm. And there I found him, a moment later, hunting for a hole in my gas-pipe with an instrument that ended in a sharp point. 'Why, miss,' exclaimed Priscilla, 'there isn't a leak in your bedroom; no, it's there!' There isn't yet," I answered sadly; "but there soon will be."

There was a worse escape of gas in my bedroom that evening than there had been any where as yet; and I slept on the drawing-room sofa, add dreamed of all the horrible stories Priscilla had told me about people who were suffocated through gas escapes. Somewhat to Priscilla's disappointment, I was not suffocated in my sleep; and I found I had sufficient energy left in the morning to despatch a note by special messenger to Mr. Spilsby. "Please send a carpenter round at once to do some repairs," was the substance of it; and Mr. Spilsby answered it in person. In spite of the professions of the printed card, he was evidently the sole representative of all the trades it set forth. His tool-bag was over his arm as usual, but I reflected with satisfaction that it was the tool-bag of a carpenter this time, and not a gas-fitter. "First of all," I said bluntly, "I want you to level all the floor. After that you might pick up all the mortar that is laying about and fill in the hole more than enough. And, by the way," I added carelessly, "if you would mend the leaks in all the gaspipes as you go along, I should be much obliged."

Mr. Spilsby looked a little unhappy. I am sure he would have greatly preferred to go on being a gas-fitter. But I had sent for him to do a carpenter's job. He was obliged to live up to that printed card. He was obliged to be a carpenter. It would have been impossible to make a good gas-fitting job of it without the instrument that ended in a point. So he succumbed to the dramatic requirements of the moment, and behaved like a carpenter for the rest of the day.

It is very nice, of course, to live without an escape of gas; but I doubt if it is worth the loss of an illusion. One pays dearly sometimes for learning the grown-up view of things.—P. M. Garfield.

## IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

HUGH CLIFFORD.

(M. A. P.)

Standing on the eminence supplied to me by my four-and-thirty years of life, and looking backwards from that giddy height, I cannot but feel that it is somewhat premature to begin, yet, if there be truth in the saying that each individual year passed in Asia should count as three spent in temperate Europe, I have a right to reckon my age at no less than six-and-eighty, for during seven years of hard service I have sojourned beneath a Malaysian sun.

In 1883 I received my orders to join Sandhurst in the following February, having earned that privilege by passing the necessary examination by the aid of an Honourary Queen's Cadetship. Lack of cash, however, the lack that drives so many of us on and out to sea, the rising sun coupled with an opportune offer of a nominal position to the Civil Service of the Protectorate, and the tools of a military career. At the time, the charm of the notion of being up and doing was too strong for me, and I was off, leaving behind me a salary of £100 a year, and the glamour of the unknown, made it impossible for me to understand the nature of the step which I was taking; but, looking backwards, I am glad that I chose the life which has been mine, rather than that other one, despite its glitter and its many attractions. True that I exchanged my chance of a share in a magnificent conquest for a couple of years of the drab "bush whacking" in Malaysian jungles, and that circumstances forced me to be old before I had fairly learned to be young; but "the lore of men who have dealt with men in the law and the naked lands" has its own fascination for those who have acquired it by years of patience and of study—not study of a printed page, but of the hearts and motives and desires of the men of a strange race.

Joining as the most junior cadet in the Service, I was soon taught the meaning of Whewell's aphorism that "we are none of us infallible, not even the youngest." I learnt this in this, as in other nurseries, little boys were to be seen and not heard; that a day's work was not the same thing as a day's shift, that an order was above aught else, and many other things, painful at the time and galling to my budding manhood, which I have since tried in my turn to impart to others. I also had the privilege of sharing a house with Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., a wise old man who had grown grey among Malays, and who knew more about dusky interiors of the Oriental mind than I could be won nowadays in places where civilisation has gained too sure a grip, and made the barrier between the white and the black too difficult to scale. Later, Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G., took me in hand. He, also, was deeply versed in the vernacular and in native methods of thought and action. Also, he was at that time reputed to have the most useful and the most polished tongue in Asia, and he certainly kept its edge keen by vitriolic comments upon my ways and words. Had I been a free agent, I should have carried my wounded dignity to the other side of the globe from that which he chanced to inhabit, which shows that boys do not at all mind when they are told that they are old, and that I should have lost the staunchest, and I believe the kindest friend that man need wish to have.

A year after I joined, I was travelling with Sir Frank Swettenham as his secretary, and since our journey led us through very difficult jungle, we sent all our baggage on by an easier route to wait at our next halting place amid civilised surroundings. In a tiny station nicked out of the forest, we found a young magistrate very sick with fever and uncommonly sorry for himself, as is the way with men who are in the grip of that torturer, Sir Frank at once sent him down river and round by sea to the nearest port, and, as the presence of an officer was required on the spot, I was bidden to remain in charge of the undesirable district. I possessed the clothes which I stood up in, one complete change, and my night gear. For food there was rice to be bought, and the where-withal to cook curries was to be picked up in the neighbouring villages.

I had heard that the district was undesirable. I consisted of 100 miles of swampy with a black, oily river creeping through it to the sea. In the interior, where the tributary streams branched out exactly like the sticks of a fan, the villages in the various valleys were joined each to each by threads of footpath; and the swampy water, which covered much of the plain, was so poisonous that it used to make my feet swell beyond the capacity of shoes.

Therefore, I did my tramping barefooted, with the result that the soles of my feet acquired a horny hardness, which, when I placed my feet in good steady lands where cobbles, stones, were hot, or when blisters made shoe leather a torture. For the rest, it was my duty to go down river to a place near the mouth once in every month, there to take over and

check the collections of revenue made by an exceedingly intemperate Malay rajah, who had granted many European licences on those to which his rank made him natural heir.

The misadventure which rose from the ink water by night racked my fellows with fever, and more than once I have had to cook rice for the whole crew while the boat remained anchored to the bank, because no one of them was well enough to undertake that or any other duty. Yet I passed unscathed, and then and afterwards during the whole of my service in the Malay Peninsula, I never came in for the "touch of fever" with which almost every white man in the East is destined to make acquaintance.

I had no interpreter; there was no one in the valley who could speak a word of my own tongue, and for three months I never saw a white face. My clothes fell to pieces on my back; I grew lean on the poor diet, and once and again I floundered hopelessly when hearing some case in the then partially unfamiliar vernacular; but it was my first taste of independent command, my first instinct, its people the first human beings to whom I had been able to say, "Go!" "Come!" "Do this!" and behold they went, came, or did as they were very, very, and these people, and I loved it and them, and was happy.

Later, when someone chanced to remember the lonely boy, an elder man was sent to replace me, and after that came two years of district work under more direct supervision, broken once or twice by a trip to Singapore, whither I went to bearded the Regent of Perak, an unspeakable old curmudgeon, whose quaint, old-world manner used to put me to the shame of open shame, and cover me with humiliation.

Once, too, after three years' service, I was selected to act as interpreter for the then Governor, Sir Fred Weld, the finest gentleman and the purest, sweetest character that it has been my lot to meet. He was making a diplomatic visit to the Courts of the Independent Sultans of Pahang and Tringganu, and this, my first glimpse of native rulers under native rule, fired my imagination, and made me long to understand more thoroughly the ways of the people in whose customs and language was already so much interested.

On New Year's Eve, 1886, I was present at a ball given by the Sultan of Johor, and there I chanced to meet an old friend, the Raja Muda of Pahang, whose little plans for the creation of a civil war in that State I had had a small share in thwarting when I was in temporary charge of my first district. He confided to me that he had been invited to return to Pahang by his brother, the Sultan, with whom he had been on friendly terms during the previous year, that at the N. E. monsoon made entry by the river's mouth impossible, he proposed to journey to the capital overland; and further, that he feared treachery, and was unwilling to undertake the trip unless he were accompanied by a European officer. I was staying with Sir Fred Weld, and next day I told him of what I had learned, and was bidden to find the Raja Muda and bring him to Government House.

The result of this was that on January 15th, 1887, the Raja Muda set out for Selangor, whence he proposed to pass into Perak, and over the main range of mountains into the interior of Pahang and I was told off to accompany him. The journey would be slow; the jungle would swallow us up as soon as we left Perak territory; and no news of or from us could have been expected for at least three months. No senior man could be spared for so long a time, and though there were some delicate negotiations to be conducted with the Sultan, whose country we considered stood sorely in need of "protection," the whole responsibility attending the special mission was left in my hands. Here at last, was that priceless thing, an opportunity, and the Fates were very good to me. The pen was ripe, and the ink, which had been so long upon the way, fell into my dispatch-box after only a few weeks' negotiations at the capital.

## COSTLY COUNTRY SEATS.

WAGES BILLS THAT REACH £20,000 A YEAR.

There are, as nearly as possible, 8,000 places in the United Kingdom large enough to be dignified by the title of "country seat." Of these there are at least sixty where a staff of from 250 to 500 servants is found necessary, and in these cases the annual wages bill reaches a total of from £10,000 to £20,000.

Country estates of such magnitude as this are represented by Welbeck Abbey, the property of the Duke of Portland, Alnwick Castle, Haddon, Thring, Madresfield Court, and numerous other stately homes.

At the majority of our largest country seats the gardens form the most expensive item. At Welbeck, for example, with a staff of seventy or eighty men and boys in the glass houses and gardens proper, the duke's wages bill in this department leaves him very little change out of £6,000 per year. The horticultural work at the Abbey is, however, exceedingly heavy, there being over thirty acres of kitchen-garden alone.

One of the best examples of these luxurious gardens to be found near London is at St. John House, Brentford, the town seat of the Duke of Northumberland, where a staff of thirty or forty is kept busy largely in the splendid kitchen garden and fruit houses.

Gardens do not form the only expensive wages item in a large country seat, and some recently-completed details of the staff employed in connection with an establishment of what may be termed the second size in Suffolk, give a very good example of the way in which the bill is run up in these places. The staff employed at 250 per annum, and the number of servants employed as follows:—Gardens, 100; house servants, 100; kitchen, 10; laundry, 10; butchery, 10; stables, 10; and other, 10. The number of foremen would have to be increased, while those employed in farming operations might be lessened.

In third-size places, of which there are about 500, the number of hands employed is between 100 and 200, usually nearer the latter figure.

The annual wage bill averages £5,000. The proportions are pretty well preserved in this class; but in the great mass of little places where less than fifty persons are employed, at an annual cost of £1,500 to £2,000, there is usually a smaller proportion of gardeners and more men employed for estate work proper. There is a charming but somewhat curious thirty appear to be "handy men," and the only who is today building a stone wall or carting wood for fuel may to-morrow concentrate his powerful faculties upon the culture of fruit under glass.

Of other expenses besides wages connected with England's great homes it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy. Horses, cattle, and other stock vary so greatly in price and are kept under such widely different conditions that comparisons cannot be made, while in the gardens the same diversity exists for the differences in outlay are so great.

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:—

Adams, A. H. Moore, P. J.  
Aldrich, G. P. D. Millar, J.  
Aldrich, G. P. D. Mohammed, P. S.  
Ahlmann, X. McDowell, J.  
Anderson, J. McNamara, B.  
Anderson, Mrs. A. Moy, Miss  
Andrews, D. A. Moody, Dr. C.  
Bash, D. F. McConnell, A. E.  
Beddell, Lieut. L. S. Menzies, Capt. W.  
Bryan, R. McCullough  
Bun Heung Moutenau  
Blomfield, Muller, P.  
Barry, Capt. J. Marcus, N.  
Bohm, O. Maclean, G.  
Baker, J. J. Macalpin  
Bailey, Meissner, T.  
Barclay, Mrs. T. Mackenzie, W. E.  
Brander, W. Mathews, Mrs. A. C.  
Bruckman, Mackenzie, A. W.  
Brosbury, G. W. McWilliams, Miss  
Brown, H. Mayer, E.  
Bicarhorat, W. Montilla, B.  
Barbey Martinez  
Ironson, O. C. Muldhal, C. S.  
Bishop, E. H. Mills, Mrs. J.  
Benn, A. M. Moore, J.  
Bashan, H. Norton, E. C.  
Cassan, D. C. Negel, G. P.  
Calkins, F. W. Neave, Mrs.  
Cox, Mrs. Nicholson, H. J.  
Chisholm, G. P. Nanson, R. C.  
Cambell, W. G. Oldham, G.  
Gotton, Dr. A. O'Dell, F.  
Cambell, Mrs. J. Oldenberg  
Cooper, F. C. Powers & Co., R. H.  
Cops, Mrs. J. H. Pow Long & Co.  
Corah, A. M. Paterson, Mrs.  
Chevers, W. G. Pomeroy, J. B.  
Clark, Mrs. F. R. Peral, J.  
Caulfield, W. T. Piry, A.  
Coke, Dr. G. H. Pritchard, H. O.  
Colegrove, R. Parks, W.  
Clarkson, G. Paulding, G.  
Curran, T. B. Pasual, F.  
Coleman, F. Patyn, J.  
Cardridge, J. Robinson, E.  
Duguid, R. Rennie, F.  
Draper, W. Reid, Capt. C. F.  
Dandot, Rialton, J.  
Dawson, Mrs. P. Renon, C. J. B.  
Dunro, Rippon, Sgt. F.  
Dimitrios, J. Ricci, F. H.  
Dallas, H. Ricci & Co.  
Dessall, H. B. Ricci & Co.  
Darrall, H. B. Raffier, Major J. A.  
Duckmantou Richards, J. F.  
Evans, J. H. Raussen, E. P.  
Emblen, M. Reys, G.  
Ellis, Mrs. F. Reynell, W.  
Fawcett, C. M. Ross, A. C. F.  
Fung Kee, Roberts, A. W.  
Fernandez, Richardson, J.  
Gleeson, R. Ross, A. W.  
Gordon, J. N. Reid, J. G.  
Gradish, C. L. Shaw  
Gillis, Mrs. G. Samborn, F. G.  
Gedajly, San Fat Sen  
Girling, G. R. Skinner, W.  
Gilling, J. Spence, Lieutenant. H.  
Gilling, J. H. C.  
Gullicom, Mrs. S. C. Spence, M.  
Gurrudd, Simon, Dr. M.  
Geany, B. Skordahl, J.  
Hearder, E. H. Scott, G. M.  
Hawkmatrix, Smith, H. M.  
Houston, Miss R. Shariff, Miss M. S.  
Hacking, C. L. Salisbury, J.  
Hakken, W. Spindall & Co.  
Hindrichs, W. Scott, C. H.  
Hinderkoper, J. Smith, C. I.  
Hodder, S. Smith, B.  
Hughes, G. H. Sheppard, T. M.  
Jong Geo, Scott, W. G.  
Jackson, Capt. Stevens, R.  
Joseph, Jones, G. H. B. Souzaj, A.  
Karlouff, A. T. Schilling, G. M.  
Khanunsky, S. Scott, G. M.  
Kong Ah Muoy, Smith, H. M.  
Kuter, W. Shariff, Miss M. S.  
Laur, O. S. Salisbury, J.  
Lewis, H. W. Spindall & Co.  
Little & Co., D. Scott, C. H.  
Lyall, Hill, Smith, C. I.  
Lusbury, R. J. Smith, B.  
Lopes, Miss E. Sheppard, T. M.  
Luc, Scott, W. G.  
Lange, W. Stevens, R.  
Lynch, G. Souzaj, A.  
Lissett, E. Schilling, G. M.  
Lauder, W. Scott, G. M.  
Lewis, R. W. Shariff, Miss M. S.  
Luk Cheuk Man, Salisbury, J.  
Lee, Mrs. L. Spindall & Co.  
Leslie, H. Scott, C. H.  
List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante.

Adams, A. H. Moore, P. J.  
Aldrich, G. P. D. Millar, J.  
Aldrich, G. P. D. Mohammed, P. S.  
Ahlmann, X. McDowell, J.  
Anderson, J. McNamara, B.  
Anderson, Mrs. A. Moy, Miss  
Andrews, D. A. Moody, Dr. C.  
Bash, D. F. McConnell, A. E.  
Beddell, Lieut. L. S. Menzies, Capt. W.  
Bryan, R. McCullough  
Bun Heung Moutenau  
Blomfield, Muller, P.  
Barry, Capt. J. Marcus, N.  
Bohm, O. Maclean, G.  
Baker, J. J. Macalpin  
Bailey, Meissner, T.  
Barclay, Mrs. T. Mackenzie, W. E.  
Brander, W. Mathews, Mrs. A. C.  
Bruckman, Mackenzie, A. W.  
Brosbury, G. W. McWilliams, Miss  
Brown, H. Mayer, E.  
Bicarhorat, W. Montilla, B.  
Barbey Martinez  
Ironson, O. C. Muldhal, C. S.  
Bishop, E. H. Mills, Mrs. J.  
Benn, A. M. Moore, J.  
Bashan, H. Norton, E. C.  
Cassan, D. C. Negel, G. P.  
Calkins, F. W. Neave, Mrs.  
Cox, Mrs. Nicholson, H. J.  
Chisholm, G. P. Nanson, R. C.  
Cambell, W. G. Oldham, G.  
Gotton, Dr. A. O'Dell, F.  
Cambell, Mrs. J. Oldenberg  
Cooper, F. C. Powers & Co., R. H.  
Cops, Mrs. J. H. Pow Long & Co.  
Corah, A. M. Paterson, Mrs.  
Chevers, W. G. Pomeroy, J. B.  
Clark, Mrs. F. R. Peral, J.  
Caulfield, W. T. Piry, A.  
Coke, Dr. G. H. Pritchard, H. O.  
Colegrove, R. Parks, W.  
Clarkson, G. Paulding, G.  
Curran, T. B. Pasual, F.  
Coleman, F. Patyn, J.  
Cardridge, J. Robinson, E.  
Duguid, R. Rennie, F.  
Draper, W. Reid, Capt. C. F.  
Dandot, Rialton, J.  
Dawson, Mrs. P. Renon, C. J. B.  
Dunro, Rippon, Sgt. F.  
Dimitrios, J. Ricci, F. H.  
Dallas, H. Ricci & Co.  
Dessall, H. B. Ricci & Co.  
Darrall, H. B. Raffier, Major J. A.  
Duckmantou Richards, J. F.  
Evans, J. H. Raussen, E. P.  
Emblen, M. Reys, G.  
Ellis, Mrs. F. Reynell, W.  
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Fung Kee, Roberts, A. W.  
Fernandez, Richardson, J.  
Gleeson, R. Ross, A. W.  
Gordon, J. N. Reid, J. G.  
Gradish, C. L. Shaw  
Gillis, Mrs. G. Samborn, F. G.  
Gedajly, San Fat Sen  
Girling, G. R. Skinner, W.  
Gilling, J. Spence, Lieutenant. H.  
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Hodder, S. Smith, B.  
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Karlouff, A. T. Schilling, G. M.  
Khanunsky, S. Scott, G. M.  
Kong Ah Muoy, Smith, H. M.  
Kuter, W. Shariff, Miss M. S.  
Laur, O. S. Salisbury, J.  
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Lyall, Hill, Smith, C. I.  
Lusbury, R. J. Smith, B.  
Lopes, Miss E. Sheppard, T. M.  
Luc, Scott, W. G.  
Lange, W. Stevens, R.  
Lynch, G. Souzaj, A.  
Lissett, E. Schilling, G. M.  
Lauder, W. Scott, G. M.  
Lewis, R. W. Shariff, Miss M. S.  
Luk Cheuk Man, Salisbury, J.  
Lee, Mrs. L. Spindall & Co.  
Leslie, H. Scott, C. H.

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Allan Th. Con & Co. Kaplin, N.  
Attias, T. S. Kurnas Khan  
Wickermann & Co., R. Knapstein, O.  
Abonne, S. A. Kamman Singh  
Adam, Miss Kurnaji, J.  
Abdul Khan, Koff, F.  
Anchor, Kienia, Miss A.  
Abdul Rahman, Kelly, M. J.  
Aldry Khan, Liaco, Cheung  
Alyan Singh, Lopes, Da, C. J.  
Arunal, G. N. Lowe, W. S.  
Alyan Singh, Lam, Aron  
Bulch Mahomed, Leopold, Herrn  
Butchen Singh, Little, Mr.  
Bagoo, Ladha Singh  
Baqat Singh, Lovatt, Miss  
Buckie, P. C. 583, Mandiga, A. L.  
Brand, C. Maula Bux  
Bakan Singh, Mahomed Akbar  
Bakhan Singh, Mungu Khan  
Bakha Singh, Mohamed Khan  
Bishen Singh, Mangude Singh  
Brown, G. Mehta, C. E.  
Brandt, F. Munehi Hussain Shah  
Bauer, E. Sahib  
Brown, Iltik, Modia Singh  
Budha Khan, Molier, W. A.  
Bull, P. Gaiwo, Kalla Singh  
Bunner, R.

Carrington, J. C. Mondial, Ph.  
Caddell, Miss J. Mannington, A.  
Cotewall, H. R. Noble, L. W.  
Connell, J. J. Nicoli, Miss A.  
Chandi Singh, Naden, Thomas  
Coy, C. Nazal Khan  
Coopey, A. J. Nallilo Khan  
Carum Baksh, (Um- Olbes, F.  
bala) Ower, Geo.  
Calcutta Turf Club, Otis, C. (5)  
Caine Road No. 39, Perica, F.  
Chandar Pal Singh, Piarra, D.  
Crews, J. Pind, F. Lam, Y. (3)  
Daneberg, E. Davies, D.  
Davies, D. Eldred, Mrs. (5)  
Eldred, Mrs. (5) Etienne, Gaspillo  
Elishah, E. Evans, Capt. C. H.  
Evans, Capt. C. H. Ekel, E.  
Frankel, H. Filiberto, V.  
Filiberto, V. Fritz Gemid, H. C.  
Fritz Gemid, H. C. (New York)  
Fazal Ahmed, (2) Falkenfeld, S. (2)  
Falkenfeld, S. (2) Falek, W.  
Flores, J. S. Fox, F. J.  
Furia Karsang, Sultana Mahomed  
Geoghegan, N. M. Sultana, H.  
Gura, M. Saloon, A. J.  
Giere, A. Sato, T.  
Gosselin, Comm. Sahay Khan  
Gulian Rasool, Saifa  
Haram Singh, Said Mahomed  
Hans, Mrs. A. J. C. Sassoon, P.  
Hooker, Mrs. O. Stanford, Mrs. M.  
Harman Singh, Sturdy, E. V.  
Heintz, H. Stevenson, F.  
Hira Singh, Solomon, L. P.  
Hooper, Mrs. A. F. Thompson, Charles  
Hinton, R. S. Thomhill, Capt.  
Hakam Singh, T. C. F. Claren  
Hakam Singh, T. C. F. Claren  
Hollister, G. K. Tomar, C. F.  
Hunda Singh, Telvir  
Haraya Singh, Utter Singh



## Insurance.

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1894.

## Intimations.

## UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Manager has made a CALL of \$15 on the Holders of Shares in UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LIMITED, which Call is PAYABLE to the General Manager, on the 31st day of MARCH, 1901, at the COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE, No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Dated Hongkong, 31st January, 1901.

ELLIS KELLY,  
General Manager.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the R. N. HOSPITAL until 10 A.M., on the 7th instant, from Persons desirous of Purchasing THIRTEEN IRON 2-TON FRESH WATER TANKS, which are on View at this Hospital.

The right to reject any Tender is reserved.

THOS. BOLSTER,  
Deputy Inspector General.

R. N. Hospital,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1901.

## THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC WORKS and GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR. Applications and Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the undersigned, from whom terms may be learnt. Appointment to be taken up as soon as possible.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1901.

## PIANOFORTE LESSONS.

MISS M. MARQUES DA SILVA begs to notify that she undertakes to give LESSONS in PIANOFORTE to LADIES and CHILDREN.

Terms very Moderate.

Enquiries by Letter, care of OFFICE of This Paper.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1901.

## WANTED.

WANTED about the 25th February, 1901, a Competent EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of Three Children (aged Four years, Two and a Half years and Ten months, respectively) on voyage to England. Passage and Expenses paid. References required.

Apply by Letter to

"W,"  
27A, Beach Street, Penang.

## ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE.

## MANUFACTURERS

## OF

## IRON-FRAMED

## PIANOS.

\$215, \$290, \$345, \$400.

## HAAKE, METZLER, WERNER.

WE personally searched Germany and England thoroughly and found nothing to come near these. They are altogether unequalled in the Colony. Please see them before buying.

Others by

COLLARD, BRIMSMEAD, RACHALS,  
HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.

if required.

## AMERICAN MACHINERY.

WE have OPENED a MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, and are prepared to furnish Prices, &c., on STEAM ENGINES, GAS and OIL ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, PLANERS, PNEUMATIC TOOLS, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, HOISTING MACHINERY, SAW MILLS, MACHINISTS SMALL TOOLS, BUILDERS HARDWARE, &c.

Made in AMERICA (U.S.A.)

Prices quoted A.O.B. New York, or c.i.f. Hongkong.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,  
Hongkong.

3rd January, 1901.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

## SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

## COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

## NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

## AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS' GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

## SIEN TING,

## SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898.

## Intimations.

## MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

## Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Offices—  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

## Agents—

Miki Coal Mines.  
Kanada Coal Mines.  
Hokoku Coal Mines.  
Yoshinotani Coal Mines.  
Ohnoira Coal Mines.  
No. 1, Ohtsutsu Coal Mines.  
Ichimura Coal Mines.  
Kishimura Coal Mines.  
Yoshida Coal Mines.  
Yamano Coal Mines.  
Manoura Coal Mines.  
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd.  
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited.  
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.  
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Mills.  
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.  
Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills.  
Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mills.  
Imperial Government Paper Mills.  
Onoda Cement Company.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
M. FUJISE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1899.

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1899.

## LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for CLEMENTS' WHEELS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the BEST.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.

## CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central.

## NEW GOODS.

PLEN IN HAND.

D. NONA,  
No. 12, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Opposite the City Hall.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1900.

## JAPANESE CURIOS.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENUINE CHERRY WATER, ACHTES SCHWARZWALDER KIRSCHWASSER.

\$1.50 per Bottle.

H. RUTTONJEE,  
5, D'Aguiar Street and  
21 & 22, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1901.

## DENTISTRY.

AMERICAN SYSTEM, WONG HO-MI, SURG. DENTIST.

TERMS MODERATE. CONSULTATION FREE.

50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1901.

## DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,  
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),  
DENTIST.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901.

## NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ST. PAUL, American ship, Capt. Treat. [1902]

## UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, TRECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## Intimations.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD

from all Impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent Cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Itch.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

At this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 1/6 and 1/3, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PAINTERS. LONDON AND MIDLAND Counties Drug Company, Limited, 11, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

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